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SECURITY INFORMATION

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25X1

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25X1

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25X.1

1. The 7th KBW (Korpus Bezpieczeństwa Wewnętrznego - Internal Security Corps) Regiment is stationed at Kielce. Up to the beginning of 1951, 25X1
2. The organization of the regiment is as follows:
 - a. Regimental headquarters.
 - b. Information unit, including two captains, three 2nd lieutenants, one warrant officer, 2nd class. The unit has a staff protection platoon consisting of about 50 men and a police dog section with 10 wolf dogs.
 - c. Administrative platoon.
 - d. Engineers' platoon.
 - e. Signal company, consisting of a radio platoon, telephone platoon, and repairs platoon.
 - f. Special company, consisting of a fusiliers' platoon, a machine gun platoon, and a mortar platoon.
 - g. Armored car company, consisting of an armored car platoon and four sections of transport trucks.
 - h. Three infantry battalions of three companies each; each company consists of three platoons, each platoon has four sections of 12 men each.
 - i. Training battalion, formed only for the time of recruit training at a training camp situated between Rawa Mazowiecka (Q 52/P 43) and Skierniewice (Q 52/P 45).

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-2-

3. The strength of the regiment was 1,500, excluding the recruits. Recruits are enlisted for the regiment from the Voivodships of Wroclaw, Szczecin and Bialystok. They are supplied with uniforms at Kielce and immediately transferred to the training battalion at the training camp where they remain until September. Afterwards, they are incorporated into sub-units of the regiment.
4. There is no NCO School attached to the regiment. Potential NCOs who wish to extend their service are trained at the KBW training center at Szczecyno. Informant heard that each regiment will have an NCO school in the future. There is a general shortage of officers in the regiment and the majority of the platoons are under the command of NCOs.

5. Partial list of officers:

Commanding officer of the regiment:	Major Suchy, succeeding Major Dobrowolski and Major Pasijski.
Deputy commanding officer (political):	Captain Zawilski
Deputy commanding officer (operational):	Captain Mazur
Chief of staff:	Major Filipowicz; promoted and appointed to the present rank and position in December, 1950
Deputy chief of information unit:	Captain Krzysiak
Commanding officer of the training battalion:	Captain Libert, succeeding Captain Warczak
Commanding officer of the 2nd Battalion:	Captain Latwik
Commanding officer of the motorized transport company:	Lieutenant Stanislaw Wisniewski
Technical officer:	Lieutenant Noszczynski

6. The armament of the infantry platoon consists of Moisin rifle MGs, two to four PPSz machine carbines and four 7.62 Soviet light machine guns, DP type 1. The regiment is not equipped with anti-aircraft machine guns.
7. The fusilier platoon, numbering about 35 to 40 men, is armed only with PPSz machine carbines. The machine gun platoon has four Maxim 08 machine guns and the mortar platoon has four 82 mm. mortars, 1941 type.
8. The armored company, consisting of two officers and 76 men, has an armored car platoon of three sections and four motorized transport sections. The company had no car repair workshop and handled only minor repairs. Major repairs and overhauls were done by the Main Automobile Workshop (Głowne Warsztaty Samochodowe) at Szam, where prisoners from the local prison were employed.
9. a. The first section of the armored car platoon has four cars, type Broniuszki. The crew of the car consists of one driver and one rifleman. The armored cars are not equipped with radios. The armament includes one 7.62 DP type LMG, a gun with no silencer, but with an adjustable butt; the ammunition on hand is twelve 45-round drums. The armored car has a revolving turret with all-around traverse; the armor is 6 mm. thick and the bottom is 2 mm. thick. The tires are No. 650 (Polish measurement)(sic), and the car has doors on both sides.

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-3-

- b. The second section has six MK armored cars of American origin. They have a six cylinder engine with driving power on both axles. The armament consists of two guns of about 40 mm. caliber. 25X1
- 25X1 The entrance to the car is underneath.
- c. The third section has four GAZ trucks, armed with Maxim machine guns mounted on a pivot with all round traverse. They are protected guns. The engine and the sides of the car are not protected by armored plate.
- d. The motor vehicle section has the following trucks: three $3\frac{1}{2}$ ton Studebakers, twelve 3 ton Dodges, ten 4 ton ZIS 150, and four $2\frac{1}{2}$ ton GAZ trucks with over 15,000 km. mileage on each. The section also has the following cars: four GAZ 67, six Willys, two Dodges (only one is in use) and one Ford (no longer in use). In addition it has four Harley motorcycles with two-seater side cars.
9. Soldiers received instructions at the training camp only when the main emphasis was on infantry training, sentry duty, and individual battle training. When assigned to the regiment, they were immediately given sentry and protection duties, thus their advanced training was limited to intensified political education only. They have three one-hour lectures daily and two hours on Sundays and holidays.
10. While at the training camp, the recruits qualify in the following target practice:
- From a lying position, without support; three single shots from the PPSz machine carbine at a 1 x 1 meter target (a bust on a white background) from a distance of 50 meters.
 - From a lying position, without support: nine consecutive shots from the PPSz machine carbine at a target as above, from a distance of 100 meters.
 - From a lying position, without support: three shots from a rifle at a 1 x 1 meter target (head on a white background) from a distance of 100 meters.
 - From a lying position, without support: four shots from a rifle at a target as above, from a distance of 200 meters.
 - From a lying position: three single shots from a light machine gun at a target as above, from a distance of 100 meters.
 - From a lying position: nine shots in two series from a light machine gun at a target representing two running men on a white background, from a distance of 200 meters.
11. In battle firing practice, the recruits qualify in the following:
- From a trench position: twelve consecutive shots in three series from the PPSz machine carbine at a bust, from a distance of 150 m.
 - While marching: twenty-five consecutive shots, including changing of magazine, from the PPSz machine carbine at two targets, one of them at a distance of 150 meters and the other, 200 meters. Both of these targets represent a kneeling silhouette.
 - From a standing position in a trench: four shots from a rifle at a kneeling silhouette, from a distance of 300 meters.
 - From a lying position in a trench: twelve single shots from a light machine gun at a running group of three men, from a distance of 300 meters.
 - From a standing position in a trench: fifteen shots at three busts from a light machine gun at a running silhouette, from a distance of 250 meters.

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-4-

- f. Section in attack: engaging with fire targets dispersed at distances from 80 to 300 meters, throwing hand grenades from trenches.

25X1

12. During the firing practice, 60 percent of the rounds were hits. [redacted] Owing to the shortage of ammunition, a recruit failing in a practice was not given a second chance.
13. The regiment was equipped with old gas masks of Soviet type. Training consisted of accustoming soldiers to wearing gas masks during military service. A gas alarm was sounded each week and lasted for two hours. Every officer and soldier in the barracks was ordered to stay there until the "all clear" was sounded. The majority of the gas masks was defective and the men fainted owing to lack of air. During discussions on chemical warfare, the soldiers questioned the efficiency of the anti-gas equipment, especially since no training in a gas chamber was carried out [redacted] Moreover, no such chamber was constructed in the regiment. Periodical controls of training were made by the deputy commanding officer, Colonel Wariojczyk, a Soviet officer.
14. The main tasks of the regiment consist of protection and sentry duties. The regiment furnishes the following guards:
- The barrack guard consists of an emergency platoon, including 30 men and one car; a sentry at the main gate; a sentry at the supply deliveries gate; a sentry at the ammunition store; and a sentry at the mobilization stores. There is an additional night sentry from 10 p.m. to 7 a.m. In addition to these, there is also the sentry at the gas station, one at the weapons store, two at the quartermaster's store and two patrols for policing the camp perimeter.
 - The garrison watch had an emergency company quartered inside the barracks; a garrison guard of 60 men on duty at the voivodship public security office; two sentries inside the military prosecutor's office; four outside the court martial building; 24 men guarding the Granat ammunition factory; and 30 men guarding the Huta Ludwikow Metallurgical Works. The sentries wear steel helmets and are armed either with machine carbines or rifles and are issued 10 rounds per rifle and 15 rounds per machine carbine. Reserve ammunition is stored in cases in the guard room. The total daily strength of personnel detailed for guard duty at Kielce is 240.
15. Apart from the guards furnished at Kielce, the regiment send 300 men for protection duties to guard the ammunition factory at Radom and the factory with military equipment at Ostrowiec Swietokrzyski (R 51/Q 24). These guards are changed every six weeks. The daily issue of ammunition for protection duties consists of 30 rifle rounds, 140 machine carbine rounds, 90 light machine gun rounds, two uncharged hand grenades, type RG 42, and additional ammunition.
16. [redacted] the regiment carried out the following operations:
- In November 1949, the regiment conducted a raid in the Radom district in pursuit of the Dragal partisan unit. It was said to be a unit of the Home Army (Armja Krajowa) from the time of the German occupation. The Dragal unit was dispersed and its commander (Muszynski or Mlynarski) was killed in action. About 400 men took part in the operation.
 - In July and August of 1950, a raid was conducted in the Radom district in pursuit of the newly reorganized Dragal partisan unit. The operation ended in the liquidation of the whole unit (30 men).
 - In August 1951, an unrecognized partisans' unit held up a passenger train near Czeszochowa in which a government official was supposed to be travelling. When the operational unit of the KBW (about 400 men) arrived, nothing was found. Evidence indicated that the party which had attacked the train numbered about 200 men, armed with automatic weapons. After ten days of ineffective searches, the operational unit returned to the barracks, leaving behind a strong detachment to guard the railway line for three days.

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-5-

- d. In the first days of October 1951, about 200 men took part in the raid in the Bialystok voivodship, supporting the local KBW regiment, in pursuit of partisan units.
- e. On or about 20 October 1951, for three days, the regiment pursued a partisan group which assaulted an artillery regiment's ammunition store at Bukowka at Kielce. The search produced no results.

17. The regimental information section is located in a separate wing of the regiment headquarters' building. Its quarters are isolated from the rest of the building and guarded by a sentry of headquarters protection platoon, which is a separate unit of the barracks guard. Personnel detained for interrogation are held in the basement of the information section of the KBW headquarters in Warsaw, where they are interrogated for weeks. Soldiers whose loyalty towards the regime is not certain, but where the information section lacks sufficient proof to imprison the suspect, are transferred to units of the land forces.
18. In general, the KBW soldiers are anti-regime and discontented. Political education is overdone, the receive insufficient food, and they have difficulty in getting passes to visit town since they must not contact unreliable civilian elements. In theory, every soldier under compulsory service is entitled to ten days' leave during his term of service. In practice, nobody receives such leave, since one of the disciplinary punishments is to reduce the leave by a few days each time. This system is ruthlessly applied by chiefs of subunits. Therefore, after a few disciplinary reports, no leave remains. When the prolongation of the military service term was announced, there were attempts of suicide. The only possibility of release from service after 20 months is to apply for service in the Citizens' Militia, which is also unpopular. Men applying for this service are given 14 days' leave, and then report to the Citizens' Militia headquarters as indicated.
19. Breakfast consists of black coffee and half a liter of thin soup. Lunch includes half a liter of soup, root vegetables and fish twice a week (usually spoiled cod), meat sauce twice a week, and during the remaining three days of the week, root vegetables with some kind of sauce. Supper consists of black coffee, 120 grams of beef sausage twice a week, two eggs twice a week, and during the rest of the week, 120 grams of hardly edible cheese. The daily rations consist of 850 grams of black bread, 40 grams of sugar (mainly molasses) and one spoonful of beet root "jam".
20. If a soldier received a food parcel from home, it was handed over to him but he was immediately summoned to the information section where he was forced to write a letter in which he had to acknowledge the receipt of the parcel but at the same time ask that no more be sent, as the food in the regiment was ample and good.
21. A soldier leaving on 24 hours duty was given iron rations consisting of 1 kg. of bread, 120 grams of bacon fat, 120 grams of cheese, 40 grams of sugar and one flask bottle of black coffee.
22. A private received 25 zlotys monthly; a lance corporal, 32 zlotys; a corporal, about 43 or 44.50 zlotys; and a sergeant, 60 zlotys. For comparison, a regular army corporal received 480 zlotys monthly.
23. One KBW regiment is stationed in every voivodship. Headquarters of KBW brigades are located in Rzeszow, Bialystok, and Olsztyn.
24. After completing service in the 7th KBW Regiment, [redacted] certificate of completed compulsory military service and ordered to report to a previously indicated Military Clearing Center (WKU - Wojskowa Komenda Uzupełnienia) after 14 days. [redacted] taken and a military book with a green cover [redacted] In the military specialty column in [redacted]
1. [redacted] Comment: The DP (degtyarou) is a Russian pistol or sub-machine gun.

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